BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1814. [NUMBER 1237.

IN THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY,

In Equity

ANNUNDYBOY Widow of the late WISSWANATH SADASEW-JEE, PATTARYBOY and SOCABOY Daughters of the said Deceased.—*Complainants.*

vs.

WOMABHOY Widow of the late SADASEW GUNBAJEE CRUSTNABHUT, SADASEW-BHUT and ANNUNTA WISSWANATHJEE.—*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, under and by Virtue of an Order of this Honourable Court made in the above Cause and bearing date the 20th of February last will be sold on Thursday the 17th day of February next at four o'clock in the afternoon by publick Auction at the Premises before EDWARD WILLIAM HUNT Esquire Master in Equity.

An Oart called Churney Wowley situated at Washerman's Tank, without the Town Walls of Bombay.

Being part of the Property of the late SADASEW GUNBAJEE and WISSWANATH SADASEW.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars may be known on application to Mr. MORGAN, any day previous to the Sale.

W. A. MORGAN,
Solicitor to Complainants.

Bombay 15th February 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT a rough Diamond of considerable value has been purchased by Messrs. Wm. PALMER & CO. of HYDERABAD, in conjunction with some SOUKARS of that place; and circumstances having since appeared to make them doubtful of the right of Property in the Vendor; it is requested that any person or persons who may have claims to such a Diamond, will transmit to Messrs. PALMER & CO. proofs of their Claims. Notice is also hereby given, that, after the period of four months, if the Diamond shall remain unclaimed, Messrs. WM. PALMER & CO. will proceed to have it cut.

Hyderabad, February 8th 1814.

Bayee, Kempt, & Co.

Will this day sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

Various articles of Household Furniture; two Sets of Bengal Chariot Buggy Harness; a Dozen of Ripe Beer; and at 12 o'clock will be put up two riding Horses, with Saddles, and a neat Buggy with Harness; and an Arab Horse.

Bombay, February 16th 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday February 16th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH FEBRUARY 1814.

Whereas by the 9th Article of the Treaty of Basseen it is stipulated that "Cattle, and all other articles of provisions, and all sorts of manufactures, apparel, together with the necessary number of Cattle, Horses and Camels, required for the use of the Subsidiary Force, shall be entirely exempted from duties &c." And whereas it has been represented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council that Cattle have, at different times, been attempted to be passed from the Territories of His Highness the Peishwa into those of the Hon'ble Company, under the pretence of their being the property of Officers or persons belonging to the said subsidiary Force, for the purpose of evading the payment of the established duties; His Excellency the Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to notify, for general information, that no Cattle, Horses or Camels will in future be allowed to pass through Cullian or Panwell without paying the Established duties to the Zakadars at those stations, unless the Parties requiring to pass the same into the Honourable Company's Territories shall produce a certificate from the Officer Commanding the subsidiary Force, or the Brigade at Poona, or under the signature of the Deputy Adjutant General of the said subsidiary Force, or the Brigade Major at the last mentioned station, that the stores, Bullocks, Horses, or Camels which any Officer or persons attached to the said force may be desirous of passing are intended for the use of the subsidiary Force, or are actually the property of Officers or persons attached to the said force; that they fall under the provisions contained in the article above quoted, and are consequently entitled to an exemption from duties.

Bombay Castle 10th February 1814.

In consequence of Lieutenant John Wade's resignation of his appointments of Military Secretary and Aid-de-camp to the Commanding Officer of the Forces, Captain John Powell, of His Majesty's 30th Regiment, is appointed to those situations from the 4th Instant.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the Head Quarters of the superintending Engineer for the Northern Division of Guzerat to Kaira, and to vest the Charge of the repairs &c of the Military Buildings at Broach, in the Superintending Engineer for the southern Division.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH, *Sec. to Govt.*

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—February 10th, the H. C's. Cruizer Teignmouth, Captain Henry Davidson, from Cranchey.

SAILED.—13th Ditto, Ship Perseverance, Captain W. Cleland, to Ceylon Madras and Calcutta.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1814.

THE arrival, at Madras, of the Acorn Sloop of War has at last put an end to that irksome state of suspense we have so long been, unpleasantly, exposed to; and our readers may depend on our vigorous exertions to afford them, as early as we can, every species of information, from Europe, it is in our power to obtain.

We have the further pleasure of announcing the arrival at Calcutta of the *Friendship*, Capt. Napier, which sailed from the Isle of France on the 5th December, bringing news from England to the 23d of August, and in a subsequent column we have inserted all that our time would enable us to extract from the Calcutta Papers received by us, yesterday, at noon.

The Bombay Races of the Season 1814 concluded on Saturday last. The Gold Cup which has been held for four years by the owner of SORCERER was the first Race. His old competitor the English Horse AMBROSIO entered the lists again, with PLOUGHBOY as his bottle-holder. Ambrosio could run the first heat, only; when he was drawn. The English Horse Sorcerer won of course, having been in hand both heats, with the exception of the last half Mile in the second, which he run with ease within the minute. The Cup has now become the property of the owner of Sorcerer.

The Booth was very respectably attended. The Ladies of Bombay afford the most satisfactory proof of their wish to patronize the Races by the Subscription Purse, which they annually so liberally contribute; and they have always manifested their desire to grace the stand and to enliven the scene with their presence whenever the Races have been fixed on an evening. It cannot however be expected that they will sacrifice the comforts of a warm bed on these cold mornings, to expose their valuable lives to a race stand, threatened in one direction by "pro hunc Fogs," and in another by a bleak land wind. We trust that these inconveniences will be removed by the erection of a more commodious race stand.

We have in a former paper borne testimony to the genuine spirit by which the sports of the Turf are characterised at this Presidency. A wag of punning notoriety has called upon us to reconcile that observation with the fact of the great number of *Black legs* to be seen on the Turfs of India compared with those in Europe! We leave the reconciliation of this apparent contradiction to the discrimination of our readers.

English E[illegible]

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON, APRIL 2, 1813.

KINGSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

QUARTERMAN V. ADKINS.

This was a special action on the case to recover damages for the negligent conduct of the Defendant, in not securing the wall of an old building by proper shoring by reason of which it fell down and killed the child of the Plaintiff and put him to great expence for medical aid previous to its death.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd stated the case for the Plaintiff, which was as follows.—That the Defendant was the proprietor of some old buildings at Bermondsey, in the county, which he was about to rebuild, but in doing this he neglected to secure them by props or other wise, although he was forewarned that they were in a dangerous state; and it happened, as was expected, that the wall of one of the houses gave way, just as a child of the Plaintiff was pasing, carrying another infant child of the Plaintiff's in her arms. One of the timbers struck the infant over the head, and the blow ultimately occasioned its death, although it lingered for several days. Two witnesses proved the fact as stated by the Learned Serjeant, and one of them said he had told the Defendant that the wall was in a dangerous state, and advised him that he should place a board, or prop it, as he proceeded with his repairs.

The Jury found for the Plaintiff—Damages 30l.

LONDON, APRIL 15, 1813.

A Bill was read a third time last night in the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Clancarty, which we have noticed in its progress under the title of the "Passengers' Bill." Upon looking at a copy of this Bill, we find its purposes merely to exempt from the operation of the Act of the 43d of the King, regulating the conveyance of passengers to the colonies, ships belonging to the Governor and Company of Merchants trading to Hudson's Bay, who have never, it should appear, till the present moment, found such an exemption necessary for the purposes of their trade. The true object, however, of the Bill is very different. We believe we may state as a fact, that it has neither been applied for by the Governor or Company of the Hudson's Bay Company, or that they are in the least interested in the question. It seems that two or three years ago a noble Earl prevailed on the Governor and Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, to grant him, under the Company's seal, a tract of land rather more extensive than the whole of his native country, under certain stipulations, one of which is said to be, that his Lordship should also settle the *ceded province* with emigrants from Scotland and Ireland. The first exportation of these people to a country where they are likely to perish from hunger, or the tomahawk of the savage, took place two years ago and in consequence of a violation of the stipulations in the Act referred to, a prosecution was instituted by the Collector of the Customs at Stranaway against his Lordship's agents. His Lordship, wishing to prevent the recurrence of a similar difficulty in transporting his emigrant cargoes in the present year, has succeded in persuading Parliament to pass this Bill.

LONDON, MAY 4, 1813.

[illegible] could be more precipitate and abrupt, [illegible] indeed by Ministers [illegible] Count Bernstorff [illegible] this Country [illegible] had demanded, it is true, his passports, and when they were sent to him, a desire was expressed that he would delay his departure for six or eight days. Not only did he disregard that intimation; but [illegible] sense of disappointment [illegible] ner in which his proposition [illegible] the British Cabinet, that he [illegible] sudden as not to allow [illegible] Banker, with whom he had appointed for Friday morning last; but set off Thursday, without having for the [illegible] ranged his private [illegible] We shall not enter into any scrutiny [illegible] but content ourselves with observing, that the statements of the Ministerial [illegible] of the Danish demands [illegible] highly exaggerated in many [illegible] all. They have since [illegible] ry expression of indignation [illegible] these supposed demands, and of contempt for the power & means which Denmark possesses to enforce them. It is far from our intention to magnify the actual strength of Denmark; but when it is represented as so very low and insignificant, it is [illegible] the supporters of Ministers [illegible] object, [illegible] convey [illegible] know that [illegible] ready for the [illegible] an army of [illegible] less than 40,000 men. That force was mentioned principally [illegible] and Holstein for the far greater [illegible] Holstein. What then the immediate [illegible] and co-operation such a force [illegible] prove a material [illegible] to the [illegible] in the neighbourhood of Hamburgh [illegible] men? And what can prevent that [illegible] able addition to Buonaparté's army [illegible] ter? Nothing but the only unfavourable consequence [illegible] result to the Coalition cause by driving Denmark, if indeed it be so driven [illegible] terms of the general oppressor, Mr. [illegible] respectable a body of troops, at least [illegible] occupy the attention of Bernadotte, [illegible] be allowed to feel a nearer interest in [illegible] down the Danes, than in co-operating with the Russians, and by that distruction of the vic[illegible] and the exertions of the Crown Prince, operate a very serious and seasonable diversion in favour of the common enemy. Besides, Denmark is not altogether without just ground of complaint against the allies—for is it not true that Russia, at least, had guaranteed Norway to Sweden; and is it not equally true that she has very recently renewed that guarantee? Does England disapprove of that pledge on the part of Russia? or does she not rather give it her full countenance, or, at least, her tacit approbation? When these circumstances are candidly explained, a more fair and accurate estimate can be formed of the conduct and pretensions of Denmark in the late negociations.

Those by whom the natural and acquired strength and means of Denmark are so greatly under-rated, do not seem to have immediately under their eyes the relative situation and aspect of Norway and Sweden. On the side of Sweden the Norwegian frontier is very strong; on that of Norway, the frontier of Sweden is comparatively very weak. Is it not known, moreover, that Norway is defended by a number of very considerable fortresses; and that in many other respects it contains very respectable means of defence and security? The conquest of Norway by Sweden will not, therefore, be so very easy an acquisition, especially at the present moment, when an object of such vast superior importance must engross the individual attention and the unscattered efforts of every Member of the Grand Coalition. In that view of the question, it must in some degree, at least, weaken our confidence in the expected success of the common cause.

WINDSOR, JUNE 6.

Friday being the Kings Birth-day, the same was observed by the Queen, at Frogmore; where her Majesty gave a dinner to her family and distinguished characters. There were present on the occasion, besides her Majesty and the Princesses,

The Prince Regent, the Princess Charlotte, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, the Duchess of Leeds, Earls Winchelsea and Yarmouth, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Ladies Macclesfield, Harrington, Pa[illegible] Onslow; Misses Egerton, Townsend, Knight, &c.

[illegible] young Gentlemen of Eton College, on [illegible] day, according to ancient custom, had a grand regatta on the river. Eight boats [illegible]ed; they rowed up to a meadow, at Bovney, [illegible]ging to —— Grover, Esq. where they went [illegible]shore, and partook of a sumptu[illegible]ld collation. The band of th[illegible] ended the aquatic procession [illegible] they returned in the same o[illegible] The river and the shores we[illegible] to [illegible] first distinct[illegible]

The [illegible] WEST IN[illegible]

[illegible] ST.

[illegible] total destru[illegible]rees, in the island of [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PRIL 1.

[illegible] of Philadelphia, [illegible] had been [illegible]aoron, and [illegible] of 70,000.

[illegible]PRIL 3.

[illegible] of this Island. [illegible] arrived here. The [illegible] in him the most [illegible]re the interests of the inhabi[illegible] by wise regu[illegible]mmerce and cultivation for which this Island is so admirably adapted. His Excellency has issued a proclamation, consisting of 15 articles; the first of which says "[illegible] ports and harbours of this island are open [illegible] free for every kind of trade, without any [illegible]tation." All the other articles are calcul[illegible]ve every possible encouragement [illegible]under Spanish, friendly, or neu[illegible]

[illegible]ants from Rio de la Hache, state [illegible]on, on the 5th of March, from Santa [illegible] the French General Labatut, with his insurgent army from Carthagena. It appears that some Indian tribes joined the Royalists, and forced him to fly, when he sought refuge with his followers on board the Spanish frigate *Indagadora*, intending to proceed with every valuable to New Orleans; but this being ascertained shortly after she had put to sea, he was secured, and the frigate carried into Carthagena. On the day after the enemy had quitted Santa Martha Ferdinand VIIth was proclaimed, and the people took the oath of allegiance to him.

The city of Santa Fe had also been taken by the Royalists, and an expedition was fitting out against Carthagena.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

MAY 31.

CIVIL LIST.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into a minute detail of the excesses in the several departments of the Civil List, compared with the year 1814. Assuming the distribution of the Civil List into classes by the Civil List Act, he stated the several excesses in each class, compared with former years, and stated various expences to which the Civil List was now subject, though not before. The greater part of the increase, he stated to proceed from services purely

po'i'ca', which had no connection with the personal expences of the Prince Regent. It was impossible to fix any precise sum for the Civil List, whilst it continued exposed to extraordinary & contingent payments. It would, be therefore, a question for the consideration of the House, whether it would not be better to detach from it altogether those occasional payments. The Right Honourable Member then concluded a statement of considerable length, but which was almost entirely inaudible in the Gallery, by moving—That a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the State of the Civil List, and to report thereon to the House, proposing such regulations respecting it as they shall think expedient.

Mr. Whitbread said, that a Select Committee had before reported to the House on this subject. Their Report contained much salutary advice, and some lamentation, but proposing no effective or distinct regulation. Every thing connected with the Civil List appeared to be perplexed; even the Act of last Session was full of ambiguity. On the establishment of the Regency, a privy purse of 60,000*l.* a year was granted to his Royal Highness, which, with his annual income of 70,000*l.* as Prince of Wales, after paying 5,000*l.* for the privy purse of the Princess of Wales, the whole, added to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounted to no less a sum than 150,000*l.* That very large annual sum was now as much at his Royal Highness's disposal as the privy purse of his Majesty had been under his Majesty's controul. Parliament had not, nor seemingly could not, ascertain the application of it. It was true that Mr. Adam declared the manner of the application of a sum of 54 000*l.* but the House did not know it in any official manner. Under all the circumstances he had stated, he conceived that no objection could be fairly made to inform the House, before voting more money, what the true amount of his Royal Highness's debts at present are? If there remained one spark of constitutional jealousy in the breasts of members they would insist upon an ample and satisfactory explanation before voting more money. He observed, that an annual sum of no less than 334,000*l.* a year was now appropriated for the use of the Royal Family. He did not object to the amount, but would be the last man in the Kingdom to make any reduction of the just splendour [illegible] he could not help expressing his wish to see it more equally divided [illegible] but the amount he proposed [illegible] the Consolidated Fund [illegible] ties to the [illegible] to the [illegible] 53,000*l.* [illegible] ther that [illegible] blishment [illegible] ture, the Lo[illegible] no fault with [illegible] amount in to[illegible] Berham's De[illegible] sent year [illegible] than 48,000 [illegible] loudly call to [illegible] the Department [illegible] last year [illegible] of much [illegible] sumption of [illegible] gent, and he sh[illegible] whether any mo[illegible] whether the P[illegible] could actually [illegible] Another large item [illegible] Plate, but was addi[illegible] the King's plate a[illegible] House?—In point of fact, [illegible] already voted one hundred thousand pounds for the outfit of Carlton House. He found another sum, 7000*l.* charged for a brilliant snuff-box to one Foreign Minister, and several minor sums [illegible] -boxes to other Foreign Ministers. He [illegible] only hope that these boxes reached their [illegible] destination, and did not share the fate [illegible] for by that House, and intended for [illegible] which that Gentleman declared [illegible] ed. *(A laugh.)* The next [illegible] he would advert was that for Treasu[illegible] which appeared very great, partic[illegible] for Extra Messengers. The salaries of t[illegible] Clerks at 120*l.* he conceived very moderate, it just went within the verge of taxation. The Honourable Gentleman again recurred to the Royal Establishment, and expressed his regret at the very small allowance of 17,000*l.* which was granted to the Princess of Wales, while the Queen possessed an income of 68,000*l.* which, on the King's decease, would be increased to one hundred thousand pounds—The House had secured to the Princess of Wales a settlement of 50,000*l.* should she survive the Prince of Wales yet she was now living separate from him upon only 17,000*l.* although the prices of every article, from the wine to the eggs, had of late so much increased. He submitted, whether it would not be advisable to address the Prince Regent to allow her Royal Highness an increase of income, and, in thereby doing her justice, giving satisfaction to the feelings of the Country. He concluded by moving, as an Amendment to the Motion, "That the Papers relative to the Civil List be referred to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of minutely examining them, and reporting an opinion to the House."

Lord Castlereagh could see no reason whatever for the House entering into a minute investigation of the private affairs of the Prince of Wales, when it would not, nor could it make a similar inquiry into the affairs of a private individual *(Loud Cheering.)* Parliament had never descended to such illiberality, and he felt persuaded never would. The expence of the Master of the House's department had this year fallen short of the average for the three preceding years, and whether any additional horses were bought or not, it was rather surprising the charge had not increased, as every Gentleman knew the increased expence of every article a horse required. With regard to the snuff-boxes, he should explain every particular in the Committee, as well as the extra allowances given to Foreign Ambassadors, whose rank and occupation required that they should maintain a degree of suitable splendour. From any thing he could ever ascertain, he had no reason to suppose that any of the snuff-boxes had missed their original destination. *(A laugh.)* With regard to the allowance of the Princess of Wales, he was sorry that the subject had been unnecessarily gone into, and therefore he would not enlarge upon it farther than to state that her Royal Highness did not yet possess any public character in the Country which could justify the House in comparing her with the Queen. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* He would also mention that, in addition to the settlement upon her Royal Highness, the Prince Regent had paid her debts to the amount of 58,000*l.* and he believed the discussions which sometimes took place in that House and out of doors, were the chief obstacles to a final and satisfactory adjustment. He concluded by stating the impossibility of having a satisfactory discussion upon the subject before the House, until a full explanation should be given to the Committe above stairs, and he was perfectly willing and desirous of giving it.

The question was put, and the original motion carried without a division.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was then called on to name his Committee. Among others we noticed the following names:—Mr. Wellesley, Lord Dysart, Mr. Long, Mr. Freemantle, Sir T. Courtney, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Hart Davis, Mr. Rose, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Banke, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Bathurst, Lord F. Osborne.

After some conversation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Whitbread, the former was induced to withdraw Mr. Tierney's name who persisted in declining to become a Member of the Committee.

Mr. Ponsonby, on his name being mentioned, also declined on similar grounds.

Mr. Banke also declined, as not [illegible] on the original list, but was after[illegible] ders prevailed on to with[illegible] tion.

Mr. Whitbread entered at so[illegible] upon the subject of the [illegible] of the Committee, and contended, that the [illegible] had a right to examine into every branch of [illegible] expence. There was no [illegible] over of inquiry of getting [illegible] 53,000*l.* a year, or of [illegible] demands were likely to [illegible] for this reason that he had [illegible] referred to a Committe [illegible] House. The Noble Lord had [illegible] mentioning the Princess of [illegible] here was that the situation of [illegible] Person[illegible] not only not been [illegible] had been pur[illegible] and the expres[illegible] had been saved [illegible] Without in[illegible] the present honourable [illegible] ing off might be the [illegible] that by the neglect of [illegible] whom they had since heard [illegible] thing, might h[illegible] been left unpaid. It was of primary importance to know when the period would come when that annual sum of 53,000*l.* would be no longer necessary.

EXTRACTS FROM [illegible]

[illegible] by Mr. [illegible] the Comm[illegible] that a Clergyman [illegible] of Scotland [illegible] a salary of 1000 [illegible] be appoin[illegible] of the India Pre[illegible] was negati[illegible] jority of 20 to 18. Montgomery [illegible] Company's Mi[illegible] cers should at [illegible] ars service be [illegible] to seats in Coun[illegible] withdrew his proposition on finding that [illegible] meet the support of the House. India [illegible] ing from India within a year [illegible] of the Act, were [illegible] free from fo[illegible] ever time they [illegible] rrive in Engl[illegible] Hertford students [illegible] to be put exactly [illegible] same footing with [illegible] directly to [illegible] and rendered eligible [illegible] in the same [illegible] with persons beginni[illegible] dies in this co[illegible] try on the 21st July [illegible] al Court hel[illegible] the India house agreed [illegible] pt the new ch[illegible] ter. The Chairman co[illegible] ciated the Court [illegible] having obtained a charter [illegible] some respects sur[illegible] passing their expectations. In consequence of a motion of Mr. Wynne, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the House that the novel institution of Orange Lodges was not only illegal, but highly dangerous to the peace of the country, and therefore worthy of reprobation. Lord Bathurst moved in the House of Lords thanks to Lord Wellington, for his victory at Vittoria. On this occasion Lord Wellesley thanked Ministry for having furnished Lord Wellington with ample means for a vigorous and successful campaign. In this praise Lord Holland concurred. On the motion of Lord Castlereagh on the 13th July the House voted an address to the Regent, to direct the erection of Monuments in St. Paul's to the memory of Major General Bowles, Major General Brock, Sir W. Myers, and the Hon. Colonel Cadogan. A sum not exceeding £50,000 had at length been voted from the consolidated fund to Mr. Palmer, in consideration of the improvement in the post Office introduced by him. Great discontents prevailed in England and the army on the subject of Sir J. Murray's failures, and loud cries for his being brought to trial. Admiral Holloway is reported to have been challenged by him and another officer high in command, and to have refused on the ground of their having to settle first an account with the public. Major General H. Clinton was appointed an Extra Knight of the Bath. A subscription patronized by the Duke of Kent, had been opened for the relief of sufferers in British North America. Admiral Durham was succeeded in the command at Basque Roads by Lord A. Beauclerk. Lord Montgomery acted as Minister in Sicily during the absence of Lord W. Bentinck. Gen. the Right Hon'ble T. Maitland had been appointed Governor of Malta, and taken the oaths on July 15th. Rumours of a new creation of Peers, including Sir T. Graham and Sir Rowland Hill were afloat. Mr. Wallace, a Member of the Board of Controul, was mentioned as about to be Governor of Madras. It was believed that Mr. Canning intended going into office. The Times of 31st July contradicts the report. An political connection between Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning, is stated to have been at an end. Lord Walpole had gone to Petersburgh, on an important mission. Mr. Justice Grose had retired, and was succeeded on the bench by Mr. Dimpier. The celebrated Madame de Stael, and the wife of Gen. Moreau had arrived in London. The Duke of Sussex had suffered from a severe paralytic stroke, and was recovering. Sir J. Mackintosh was returned for the county of Nairne. A West India fleet of 200 sail anchored safely at Plymouth. On the 24th June, Capt. Broke, of the *Shannon*, is brother of Col. Broke, acting Q. M. G. 4th division of the army in Spain. He had been presented with the freedom of the city, and a sword, value 100 guineas, for his gallant capture of the American. Upwards of 14000 persons were present at the grand national fete given at Vauxhall, in celebration of the success at Vittoria.—A new first rate ship of war, the largest ever built in England, was to be launched at Woolwich on the anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and named the NELSON. The harvest was expected to be abundant throughout England. We are mortified at seeing, that the example lately made of the villains concerned in committing the recent atrocious murders, had not been followed by those salutary consequences we might have hoped from them. Similar dreadful crimes are related in almost every Paper of the series now before us. In consideration of the meritorious services of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army the pay of Serjeant Major is raised to three shillings a day and that of one Serjeant in each Company, to 2s and 6d. The latter to be menpicked out for their bravery and good conduct, to be called Colour Serjeants. Lieutenants Wallis and Faulkner, of the *Shannon*, had been promoted to the rank of Commanders. The Chief Justice of Sierra Leon had returned to England, after having during his Administration of Justice in that Colony, condemned 40 sail of Guineamen, and liberated seven thousand Negroes. The parties concerned in a duel in which Lieutenant Brandell was killed had been sentenced to death, and afterwards respited. Mrs Siddons had again appeared and performed in Macbeth, for the benefit of the Lock Hospital. The French Fleet was blockaded at Toulon by Sir E. Pellew. B. D'Aguilar, Esq. late of this country, died on the 12th July. A fire had broke out in the Woolwich Arsenal but was happily extinguished after the destruction of the hemp store house.

Captain Laurence of the American frigate Chesapeake died of his wounds and was buried at Halifax with military and naval honors. The surviving Lieutenants of the *Shannon* have been made Commanders, and the Midshipmen appointed to succeed to their situations as Lieutenants of that ship. [illegible] men, in America, had burnt Havre de Grace, [illegible] Land, a town containing 1000 inhabitants, destroyed an iron foundery there and ravaged the whole of the coast as far as Baltimore. The inhabitants of the sea port towns were in a state of great consternation.

The Americans after capturing York Town, in which we had only 900 British and 700 Indians, had been forced to evacuate it with loss; and had forfeited the superiority which they previously possessed in the Lakes, Sir J. [illegible] commanded the naval force there; and had [illegible] a vessel equal in force to a 38 gun fri[illegible]

[illegible] Clay, a violent advocate for war measures, had been chosen speaker of the lower house of American legislature.

The Fleet of Indiamen, under convoy of the Bucephalus reached England on the 12th August.

Marshal Berthier died at Dresden in June.

Burgos in Spain had been evacuated; the French however had lost many men by the explosion of a mine intended to destroy its walls, but which succeeded only in part.

LETTER OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE REGENT TO FIELDMARSHAL THE [illegible]

MARQUIS OF WELLINGTON [illegible] RECEIVING GEN. JOURDAN'S BATON.

Carlton House, July 3.

MY DEAR LORD,

Your glorious conduct is beyond all human praise and far above my [illegible]. I know no language the world affords worthy to express it. I feel I have nothing left to say, but devoutedly to offer up my Prayers of gratitude to Providence that it has, in its Omnipotent Bounty, blessed my Country and myself with such a General.

You have sent me among the Trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French Field Marshall:—in return, I send you that of England. The British Army will hail it with enthusiasm—The whole world will acknowledge the valorous efforts which have so imperiously called for it.

That uninterrupted health and still increasing laurels may continue to crown you through a glorious and long career of life, are the never ceasing and ardent wishes of,

MY DEAR LORD,

Your very sincere and faithful friend. G. P. R.

EXTRACTS FROM MADRAS.

THE OBSERVER,—SEPTEMBER 5th.

From Sir George Collier's Dispatches, we learn, that the batteries re-opened against St. Sebastian's on the morning of the 26th. Early on the following day the seaman and marines, with a party of soldiers in the boats of the squadron, under Lieutenant Arbuthnot of the Surveillant attacked the island of Santa Clara, in the mouth of the harbour, which after much resistance from a small force of 24 men, they carried in the most gallant style. The point where the garrison was stationed being difficult of approach and commanded by batteries, our loss in wounded was greater than might have been expected. The occupation of the island was however of much importance, as it would enable us to cut off General Rey's communication by sea, and prevent his receiving intelligence or supplies of any kind through that channel. A battery had since been erected on Santa Clara, by which the works of St. Sebastian would be [illegible]aded, and its fall materially accelerated. That event, we should think, cannot be far distant, as at the date of Sir George Collier's last dispatch the batteries were playing, and a most tremendous fire was kept up, according to a private account, from nearly 100 pieces of heavy ordnance; a fire capable of reducing the town, if not the citadel, to ashes in a few days.

The Prince of Anhalt Dessau, in quality of a Member of the Rhenish Confederation, has published in the Foreign papers, a protest against the employment of his troops by the Allied Armies. The Russians, previous to the Armistice, had raised 374 men in his States.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

A Gottenburgh, Mail arrived on Tuesday, by which we became possessed of the Second and Third Bulletins of the Crown Prince of Sweden. They bear date respectively at Potsdam, on the 16th ult. and at Charlottenburgh, on the 18th. They state that Buonaparté's plans for re-occupying Berlin, had been discovered, by the defection of one of his Generals of Division, named de Jomini, who came over to the Allies and proceeded to the Russian head quarters. It being understood that the French troops were to make a rapid advance, the Crown Prince with the greatest celerity assembled 90,000 men in a formidable position between that capital and Spandau. He at the same time pushed a strong reconnoissance of cavalry nearly to the bank of the Elbe; and, after taking a few prisoners, discovered that the main body of the enemy had not yet attempted to pass the frontier.—General Blucher held undisputed possession of Breslau, on the 4th.

The second Bulletin of the Crown Prince contains his address to the soldiers under his command. It touches the true ground of the present unhappy convulsion, when it says "The Emperor Napoleon cannot be at peace with Europe unless Europe be his slave," and it observes, with great happiness of illustration, that "the same sentiment which prompted the French in 1792 to assemble and to combat the armies which entered their territory" must now animate their opponents in the defence of their native land, their wives, and their children.

The united army under the Crown Prince of Sweden amounts to 110,000 men. Previous to the removal of His Royal Highness from Stralsund to Berlin, he reviewed the 3500 British troops, under the command of Gen. Gibbs, at Stralsund, with whose appearance and discipline both himself and General Moreau expressed themselves satisfied. After the review the Crown Prince gave a grand dinner to the principal officers, at which the health of Lord Wellington and the continuance of the glorious triumph of the British arms in the Peninsula was drank with the most enthusiastic applause.—Moreau, it was said, would not take any actual command against the French, but accompany the Crown Prince and assist him with his counsels.—It is expected that the Archduke Charles will command the united Austrian, Russian and Prussian army in Bohemia.

Dantzic hashitherto been but loosely blockaded by a Russian corps. It is, perhaps, by this time, placed in a state of close siege, a British train of battering cannon, consisting of 150 pieces, having been forwarded up the Baltic for the purpose of mounting the batteries, with a detachment of the royal artillery corps, under the command of Major Macdonald.

The following are said to be the terms which

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Austria proposed as the basis of her mediation: —That the Duchy of Warsaw (a mere engine of Buonaparté's intrigues) should be abolished. —2.—That the Prussian frontiers should be given up to their legitimate Sovereign.—3.—that Dantzic should be evacuated by the French troops.—4.—That Austria should be put in possession of the Illyrian Provinces,—5.—That Hamburgh and Lubeck should be restored to their independence.—And 6.—That the Confederacy of the Rhine should be dissolved.

SECOND BULLETIN OF THE COMBINED ARMY OF THE NORTH OF GERMANY.

HEAD QUARTERS, POTSDAM, AUG. 16.

The Prince Royal removed his head-quarters to this City last night. The army is concentrating.

At the expiration of unavailing negotiations entered upon at Prague, the Armistice was denounced on the 10th by the Allies, so that hostilities may be renewed to-morrow.

On the 11th, at one in the morning, Count Metternich delivered to the Count Narbonne, at Prague, the declaration of War by Austria against France.

His Royal Highness has just addressed to the Combined Army of the North of Germany, the following Proclamation:—

SOLDIER,—Called by the confidence of my King, and of the Sovereign his Allies, to lead you in the career which is about to open, I rely for the success of our arms upon the Divine Protection, the justness of our cause, and on your valour and perseverance.—Had it not been for the extraordinary concurrence of events which have given to the last twelve years a dreadful celebrity, you would not have been assembled on the soil of Germany; but your Sovereigns have felt that Europe is a great family, and that no one of the States of which it is composed can remain indifferent to the evils imposed upon any one of its members by a conquering power. They are also convinced that when such a power threatens to attack and subjugate every other, there ought to exist only one will among those nations that are determined to escape from shame and slavery.—From that moment you were called from the banks of the Wolga and the Don, from the shores of Britain and the mountains of the North, to unite with the German warriors who defend the cause of Europe.—This then is the moment when rivalry, national prejudices and antipathies, ought to disappear before the grand object of the independance of nations.

The Emperor Napoleon cannot live in peace with Europe, unless Europe be his slave. His presumption carried 400,000 brave men 700 miles from their country; misfortunes against which he did not deign to provide fell upon their heads, and 300,000 Frenchmen perished on the territory of a great empire, the sovereign of which had made every effort to preserve peace with France.—It was to be expected that this terrible disaster, the effect of Divine Vengeance, would have inclined the Emperor of France to a less murderous system, and that instructed at last by the example of the North and Spain, he would have renounced the idea of subjugating the Continent, and consented to let the world be at peace; but this hope has been disappointed, and that peace which all Governments desired and which every Government proposed, has been rejected by Napoleon.

Soldiers,—It is to arms then we must have recourse, to conquer repose and independence. The same sentiment which guided the French in 1792, & which prompted them to assemble & to combat the armies which entered their territory, ought to animate your valour against those who, after having invaded the land which gave you birth, still holds in chains your brethren, your wives, and your children.

Soldiers,—What a noble prospect is presented to you. The liberty of Europe, the re-establishment of its equilibrium, the end of that convulsive state which has had 20 years' duration; finally the repose of the world will be the result of your efforts.—Render yourselves worthy of your birth, your chief, line and your courage, of the high destiny which awaits you.

CHARLES JEAN.

Oranienberg, August 15, 1813.

THIRD BULLETIN.

Head quarters, Charlottenburgh, August 13.

The Prince Royal left Potsdam at three o'clock yesterday morning and transferred his head-quarters to this place.

Repeated advices have been received that the enemy's troops were assembling in force at Bareuth and in the direction of Trebbin, to make a push on Berlin. His Royal Highness concentrated the combined army between that capital and Spandau. Nearly 90,000 combatants have arrived in that position since yesterday evening. Some corps have marched ten German miles in 36 hours.

Lieutenant General Baron de Winzingerode has made a reconnoisance on the right with eight or 9000 cavalry. He pushed forwasd as far as Wittenburgh and Jutterbock on the left flank of the enemy, and made some prisoners, two of whom are Captains. The Bavarian Colonel, Count de Sessel, has been taken with some cavalry. Lieutenant de Vins, of the Regiment of Hussars of Pomerania, attacked the enemy at Zeseh, and took 52 men and 21 remount horses, belonging to a Regiment of Darmstadt cavalry.

The enemy, as far as it is yet known, has not passed the frontier, except with reconnoitring parties.

The General of division de Jomini, Chief of the Staff of the Army commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, *came over on the 15th of last month to the Allies*, and passing through the army of General Blucher proceeded to the Russian head-quarters. He has confirmed the intelligence of the Emperor Napoleon's project to attack the army covering Berlin.

General Blucher occupied Breslau on the 4th.

A Morning Paper has published the following statement of the Strength and Disposition of the French Armies in Germany. It is not without interest, though the account is exaggerated:

1. Marshal D'Avoust (Prince of Eckmuhl) 100000 men—position: Lower Elbe, Dantzic, &c.

2. Marshal Oudinot (D. of Reggio) 70,000—Lubena in Lusatia.

3. Marshal Ney (P. of Moskwa) 200,000—Main army in Silesia.

4 Buonaparté Emperor 50,000—Pirna, Dresden, and line of the Upper Elbe.

5. Marshal Augereau (Duke of Castiglione) 60,000—army of reserve at Bareuth and Bamberg.

6. Gen. Wrede 25,000 (Bavarians)—Munich.

7. Marshal Kellerman (Duke of Valmy) *number unknown*—Frankfort, forming 2d army of reserve.

8. Eugene Beauharnois (Viceroy of Italy) 50,000—Verona, &c.

Grand Total 550 000—applicable to the approaching contest. Of this force 100,000 are cavalry.

Murat succeeds Duroc in the command of the cavalry.

Unfavourable rumours having been circulated in Paris, Savary, the Police agent, it is said, thought it necessary to contradict them in a sort of bulletin, the account in which is superseded by the details in the last French Papers, with the exception of the following postscript—"The enemy's loss is from 17 to 18,000 men, of whom the Prince of Moskwa alone took 2000 prisoners."

A Mail from Cadiz arrived on Thursday, with letters to the 28th July. The military intelligence is of old date. The Regency and the Cortes, since the introduction to power of the Cardinal Archbishop, have proceeded in their duties with perfect harmony, and in consequence of the new posture of affairs occasioned by the victories of Lord Wellington, it was in contemplation to remove the seat of Government to Seville.

By a decree of the Cortes a monument is to be erected in the plains of Vittoria, to commemorate the great victory gained there.

It is a remarkable proof of the apprehension of the French Government that the seat of war may be removed into their own territories, that they proposed not only the removal of the Royal Families of Saxony and Bavaria from their capitals, but ordered the fortresses on the Rhine to be put in order, and for this purpose purchased 9000 trees of the Duke of Baden.

The Earl of Aberdeen, and Deputation to the Emperor of Russia, to invest his Imperial Majesty with the Order of the Garter, &c. arrived at Gottenburgh on the 18th ult, where they were received with a salute.

PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE.—SEPTEMBER 4, 1813.

10th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Lord Arthur W. M. Hill and Lieut. and Adjt. S. Bromley to be Captain of Troops, without purchase.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards, Capt. W. A. Keate to be Captain of a Company and Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Major-General Murray, appointed to the command of a Battalion of the 60th foot.

1st Regiment of foot, Captain V. Chisholme to be Major, vice P. Fraser, killed in action.

20th ditto, Brevet Major A. Rose to be Major, vice Wallace, dead of his wounds.

3d ditto, Brevet Major R. Coote to be Major, without purchase, vice Wood, dead of his wounds.

45th ditto, Brevet Lieut. Colonel H. Craufurd, from the 9th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Ridewood, dead of his wounds.

68th ditto, Brevet Major [illegible] Winoett to be Major, vice Campbell, killed in action.

BREVET.—Majors C. Stevens, of the 20th foot, R. H. Burton, of the 7th foot; D. M'Neil, of the 91st foot; W. G. White, of the 48th foot; F. B. Campbell, of the 58th foot; A. W. Campbell, of the 74th foot; R. Armstrong upon the Portuguese Staff; A. Brown, of the 79th foot; Brevet Majors H. M. Scot, of the 6th foot; R. Waller, of the 103d foot; Majors W. Despard, of the 7th foot; M. Grant, of the 42d foot; Brevet Majors F. Stovin, of the [illegible] foot; C. Tyrer, of the 88th foot; Major Campbell, of the 6th foot; and J. Macpherson, of the 92d foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Captains J. Burrows, of the 57th foot; A. W. Heyland, of the 40th foot; R. Egerton, of the 30th foot; W. Campbell, of the 36th foot; J. Bogle, of the 94th foot; J. B. Walmsley, of the 82d foot; R. B. Gabriel, of the 2d Dragoon Guards; H. Thomas, of the 27th foot; T. Bell, of the 48th foot; O. G. Echrzen, of the 52d foot; S. B. Achmuty, of the 7th foot; J. Carroll, of the 82d foot; C. Dashwood, of the 3d Foot Guards; L. Gumman of the 97th foot; W. Chalmers, of the 52d Foot; P. Dalmer, of the 23d Foot; A. Tod, of the Royal Staff Corps; and J. Macdonald, of the 38th foot; to be Majors in the Army.

EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM AN INQUIRY INTO THE CONSEQUENCES OF NEGLECTING TO GIVE THE PRAYER BOOK WITH THE BIBLE.

(By Doctor Marsh.)

Whoever objects to the British and Foreign Bible Society is invariably asked, Where is the *harm* of giving away a *Bible*? I will answer therefore by saying, *None whatever*. On the contrary, the more widely the Scriptures are disseminated, the greater in all respects must be the good produced.

Having answered *their* question, and, as I hope, to the satisfaction of every member in the society, I beg leave to ask in my turn; Where is the *harm* of giving away a *Prayer Book*? Of course I propose this question only to *those* members of the Society, who are also members of the *Church*. For I have explicitly declared, both in the Sermon at St. Paul's and in the Address to the Senate, that I have no desire to interfere, either with the religious opinion, or the religious conduct of the *Dissenters*. An attempt to impose the Liturgy on men, who from principle *reject it*, would be a violation of that religious liberty which I sincerely hope will ever be maintained in this country. I neither expect therefore, nor *desire*, unless it is their own *voluntary* act, that Dissenters should either give or receive our Book of Common Prayer. I am addressing myself to Churchmen in their intercourse with Churchmen, such as the Clergyman of a parish has with his parishioners. And, as the Liturgy is the Book which *distinguishes* Churchmen, I may certainly ask of *them*, Where can be the harm, when we give away a Bible, of giving *also* a Prayer Book? As I think no real Churchman would say that there *is*, he cannot consistently object to those who *recommend* their joint distribution. Secondly, I ask the Churchman, whether it is not *useful*, when we give away a Bible, to give also the Book of Common Prayer, not as a *Corrective* a name lately given it by the Dean of Carlisle, (1) but as a proper *Companion* for the Bible? Does it not contain devotional exercises composed in the *true spirit* of the Scriptures? Is it not the Book, which we hear constantly at Church; and is it not equally designed for our meditations in the closet? The *usefulness* then of this book to every Churchman, I think, no Churchman can *deny*. He cannot therefore, at least not with consistency, complain of those, who object to the *withholding* of this usefulness; who object to the *omission* of giving the Liturgy; or, in other words, who object to the distribution, on the part of the Bible *alone* or without the *Liturgy*. Thirdly, I ask the Churchman, whether it is not *necessary*, when he gives Bibles to the poor, (I do not mean among Dissenters, as I have repeatedly declared) to provide them at the same time with a *Prayer Book*? Ought it not to be used by *every* Churchman? & can he join in the service of the Church *without* it? Can it therefore be a matter of *indifference*, whether the poor of our establishment are provided with *Prayer Books*? Do we perform our duty, if we provide them only with the Bible, and leave them *unprovided* with the Prayer Book? In this case, the Rubric and the Canons have very unnecessarily enforced the learning of the *Church Catechism*. When we further consider that there *is* at present hardly a town, or even village which is not visited by illiterate teachers [illegible] the Bible with *more* confidence than the [illegible] theologian, it becomes [illegible] necessary, to give the poor of the establishment in [illegible] fathers, to provide them with a [illegible] against the delusions of *false interpretation*. [illegible] can we offer than the Book of Common Prayer, which [illegible] the doctrines of the Bible, according to its *true* [illegible] tion; in which those doctrines are applied, [illegible] the prayers and collects, to the best purposes [illegible] are condensed in a manner, which [illegible], in that excellent formulary the [illegible]? Under these circumstances, to leave [illegible] assistance can [illegible] itinerant preachers [illegible] practice, to leave, I say, [illegible] tances, to be tossed about by every wind which they *must* be, unless provided with [illegible] ed exposition of the Scriptures, which [illegible] the Liturgy, and which [illegible] believe to be the [illegible] (I speak with [illegible] such a derelict[illegible] little expected to hear [illegible] of the University, reprehend [illegible] because he contended, that [illegible] distributed with the Bible [illegible].

But though I certainly [illegible] ready to confess, that if [illegible] to the distribution, on the [illegible] Bible *alone*, or unaccompanied with the *Liturgy*, [illegible] modern Bible Society can [illegible] cation. For if the proposition, which I have hitherto ventured to maintain, is not only untenable, but a subject for *reproach*, it necessarily follows, that [illegible] omission of the Prayer Book in the distribution [illegible] Bible, is not only *allowable* but *laudable*. [illegible] serting [illegible] with [illegible] notorious [illegible] have [illegible] on this account [illegible] to [illegible] and at the public [illegible] for [illegible] formation of an Auxiliary [illegible] ciety, especially [illegible] the speeches of Dr. Milner and [illegible] Clarke. (2) Should therefore, as it may appear [illegible] fessor of [illegible] should have now to [illegible] If, in his office [illegible] versity, against the [illegible] leading for the [illegible] yet as I am persuaded, I must request to be heard, before I am [illegible] demned.

The first [illegible] particularly complained of the objection to [illegible] tion of the Bible alone, that is, as repeatedly [illegible] ed, without the Prayer Book, was Dr. C[illegible] distribution of the Bible *alone* (say [illegible] trimental to [illegible] interests of the estab[illegible] we forgot [illegible] Care English-m[illegible] we forgot that [illegible] TESTANTS? [illegible] Latimer and [illegible] Chillingworth [illegible] ought or said, had [illegible] unto this day to [illegible] stimony to [illegible] ation? As the only [illegible] to it, I, as a [illegible] as a minister, of the [illegible] rch of England, [illegible] te to declare, so soon [illegible] shall be proved [illegible] stribution of the Bible [illegible] is hostile to the [illegible] the established church, [illegible] and then only, [illegible] that church subverted." [illegible] are the grounds, on [illegible] which a Churchman justifies [illegible] distribution of the B[illegible] *alone*, or unaccompanied with the *Liturgy*: and they deserve particular examination, not as being the sentiments of an *individual*, but as being the sentiments of a *party*. This is evident not only from the general applause with which the speech was received, but from the circumstance, that the same sentiments are now entertained by very respectable writers, and are even conveyed though the channel of the public papers.

Before I examine the grounds, on which my objection to the omission of the Liturgy is now arraigned, I beg leave to call the attention of the reader to the FACT, that the omission of the Liturgy in the distribution of the bible, is justified, and justified by *Churchmen*. And I request the reader to keep this FACT in remembrance, because we shall find it of great importance, when the views of the Society are more particularly examined.

II

I acknowledge that the arguments for the distribution of the Bible alone are so specious, so popular, so apparently in the spirit of true *Protestantism*, while the arguments for the contrary lie so concealed from the public view, and are now so confidently asserted to savour of Popery, that they are equally difficult to explain, and dangerous to propose. To evince, however, as I do, that there is a fallacy in the arguments of those who oppose me, and conscious of the rectitude of my intentions, I tremble not at obstacles, which present themselves on every side. If it were now a question, as it was at the Reformation, whether the *Bible* should be distributed or not, men might justly exclaim to those who *withheld* it; can the bible be injurious to the real interest of the Church! But this is NOT the question, as every one must know, who argues against me. There were channels in abundance for the distribution of the *Bible*, long before the existence of the modern Society. And I challenge my opponents to declare, whether *they* have labored harder, than I have done, to promote the *study* of it. But it is urged, if you still require that the Bible, however extensively you may be willing to distribute it, should be accompanied by the *Liturgy*, you must certainly suspect, that there is danger to the established Church from the distribution of the Bible *alone* (1) Here let me ask, whether the *Bible itself* is not capable of *perversion*, whether the *best of books* may not be misapplied to the *worst of purposes*? Have we not inspired authority for answering this question in the affirmative? St. Peter himself, speaking of the Epistles of St. Paul, said, "In which are some things hard to be understood, which they that are *unlearned and unstable* wrest as they do also the *other scriptures*, unto their own destruction." Would St Peter, if he had lived in the present age, have thought this admonition *less* necessary, than in the age of the Apostle? Can Churchmen, therefore, who know that *one party* wrests the scriptures, by the aid of false interpretation, into authority for the *rejection* of the *Trinity and the Atonement*, that *another party* wrests them into authority for the rejection of the *Sacraments*, that *other parties* again, on the authority of the same Bible, prove other doctrines, which are at variance with their own, think it *unnecessary*, when they distribute Bibles to the poor, who are incapable, without assistance, of judging for themselves, and who alone are the objects of *gratuitous* distribution, can Churchmen, I say, under such circumstances, think it *unnecessary* to accompany the Bible with the Liturgy, in which the doctrines of the Trinity, the Atonement, the Sacraments, with the other doctrines of our Church, are delivered as *contained* in the Bible? It is not the Bible *itself*, but the *perversion* of it, the [illegible] of the Scriptures (as St. Peter expresses [illegible] our learned and unstable," with [illegible] swarms, whence the danger pro[illegible] ger must increase in proportion [illegible] of *counteracting* it. But if we [illegible] of the establishment with the [illegible] as the Bible, w[illegible] d their sedu[illegible] senters [illegible] Dissen[illegible] in the Bible. [illegible] tution a [illegible] the abili[illegible] religious opinions? [illegible] the judgement, w[illegible] the *choice* of their [illegible] refore from their [illegible] etter instructor, [illegible] Book of Common [illegible], which are necessary to [illegible] contrary is to [illegible] but of a Pa[illegible] true; it is the [illegible] rotestant, as far [illegible] any doctrine should [illegible] is not con[illegible] ns of every [illegible] ession, what [illegible] If you ask a [illegible] e of the Trinity, [illegible] tained in the Bible, [illegible] that doctrine, he [illegible] n the Bible. On [illegible] Church of England [illegible] position to the church [illegible] in opposition to the [illegible] crament at all. From [illegible] proves the doctrine of [illegible] n, the doctrine of com[illegible] he Bible, the Church of Eng[illegible] ne of the Atonement, which, [illegible] same authority, is discarded by [illegible] ns. If you ask a Churchman why [illegible] at the altar, when he receives the [illegible] answer that it is an act of reverence [illegible] Christian to the institutor of that holy [illegible], it is declared in scripture that [illegible] d bow." If you ask a Presbyterian, [illegible] the same authority before him, [illegible] crament is an act of idolatry. [illegible] one into the hands of the illiterate, [illegible] their own judgment, without Liturgical [illegible] sistance, and determine what articles of [illegible] adopt. If a Churchman withholds [illegible] Liturgy, when he gives a Bible to the poor, because [illegible] ble *alone* contains all things which are necessary [illegible] lvation, he cannot consistently interfere with his [illegible] instruction: for if the *Liturgy* is not wanted to [illegible] in the Bible, it would be the height of presumption for a *Churchman* to suppose that the instruction of an *individual* could be wanted. Nor would men in this case give the Bible *alone*: they would accompany it at least with a *verbal* explanation. And can any sober-minded Churchman really believe, that by putting the Bible, under the circumstances above described, into the hands of the illiterate, they will secure them from the seductions of *false interpretation*, & the consequent defection from the *established church*? I know, indeed, that a very respectable writer, whose sentiments on this subject are on many accounts important, expresses himself as follows: "I should, as a member of the church, be very sorry to think that the devout study of the Scriptures could lead to the disregard of our Liturgy; on the contrary, I should hope that it would produce a more general acknowledgment of its excellence, as it originally, at the period of the Reformation, led, through the blessing of divine Providence, to its establishment. The Bible, says Chillingworth, and the *Bible only*, is the religion of the Protestant: it is the sole basis of the Church of England,

1 In his speech at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 12th of December.

2 The Speeches to which I allude were delivered in the Town Hall of Cambridge, on December 12, 1811, and were printed in the Cambridge Chronicle of December 20, of course with the knowledge and approbation of the speakers.

1 It can be hardly necessary to repeat what I have already explained; that, when I contend for the distribution of the Liturgy in company with the Bible, I mean only among *members of the Church of England*. It would indeed be *unfair* to give away a book to those whose religious principles must induce them to *reject* it, whether those persons lived in England or abroad.

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and the only one, on which you, I am sure, would wish to place it."(1)

Unless only, the Bible is the *sole basis* of the Church of England; and this respectable writer does me justice, in believing that it is the *sole basis* for which I contend, notwithstanding some late insinuations to the contrary. Equally true is it of the *general* proposition, that the *Bible only* is the religion of the *Protestant*. But are all Protestants *alike* in their religion? Have we not Protestants of the Church of England, Protestants of the Church of Scotland, Protestants who hold the confession of Augsburgh, have we not both Arminian and Calvinistic Protestants? Are not the Moravians, the Methodists, the Baptists, the Quakers, and even the Jumpers, the Dunkers, and Swedenborgians, all *Protestants*? Since, therefore, Protestantism assumes so many different forms, men speak quite *indefinitively*, if they speak of it without explaining the particular *kind*, which they mean. When I hear of a Swedish or a Danish Protestant (namely, one who belongs to the church established in those countries) I know that it means a person, whose religion is the *Bible only*, but the Bible as expounded in the *Confession of Augsburg*. When I hear of a Protestant of the Church of Holland, I know that it means a person, whose religion is the *Bible only*, but the Bible as expounded in the *Synod of Dort*. In like manner, a Protestant of the Church of England, is a person whose religion is the *Bible only*, but the Bible as expounded in the *Liturgy and Articles*. How, therefore, can we know, if we give the Bible only, what *sort* of Protestantism will be deduced from it? And if we believe, that the Bible is more *correctly* expounded in *our* formulary of faith than in any other, do we act rightly if we *withhold* that formulary, and thus expose men to the danger of coming to conclusions, which we must consistently believe to be *false*? I should be as sorry, as Mr. Vansittart to think that the study of the Scriptures should lead to a disregard of our Liturgy. And should equally rejoice, if that study led *all* men to the *same* conclusions, as it led our English Reformers. But where is the use of rejoicing at an expectation which we know can never be realized? If the devout study of the Bible *necessarily* led to an approbation of the Liturgy, why is it still rejected by the *Dissenters*? And how are men to know what the excellencies of the Liturgy *are*, if the Bible *only* is put into their hands? How can they make the comparison if they have not *both* Bible and Prayer Book? Suppose, however, it were *true*, that the study of the Bible, unaccompanied by the Liturgy, would lead all men to the same conclusions as it led our English Reformers, there can surely be no objection to put into their hands, at the *same time* with the Bible, a Book which will lead them to those conclusions *at once*! But since we know by experience, that the study of the Bible does *not* lead all men to the same conclusions, or there would not be so many Protestants who *differ* from the established church, may it not be said without reproach, that *Churchmen* should not content themselves with the distribution of the *Bible alone*?

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
MARMONT, DUKE OF RAGUSA.

(From the General Sarrazin.)

General [illegible] ler in chief of the part of the [illegible] t of Portugal.

He is [illegible] he owes that situation [illegible] e great favour he has been [illegible] nce 1799. M[illegible]d, his features [illegible] l his gait [illegible] is extremely [illegible] with [illegible] and he [illegible] tempt, the [illegible] army; he is [illegible] in the very [illegible] ages with him [illegible] friend of the [illegible] at a great ex[illegible] If military merit [illegible] tum of luxury, [illegible] duals, Marmont [illegible]

Descended [illegible] good education, [illegible] was sending [illegible] took him for our [illegible] and intelligence [illegible] general, who [illegible] in which he [illegible] Paris, to prosecute [illegible] taken from the [illegible] On his admission to [illegible] October, 1796, he [illegible]

1 This is part of a [illegible] private communication [illegible] Institute, continuing [illegible] Senate, but was publish[illegible] of our Chancellor, who [illegible] ciety in Cambridge. [illegible] importance from the au[illegible] the Society, and from the general [illegible] friends of the Society gave to it in [illegible] I have the misfortune to view the Bi[illegible] Bible Society in a different light from [illegible] I must express my acknowledgment [illegible] and liberality, which pervades the whol[illegible] written in all the amiable spirit of a [illegible] volent Christian. Let other advocate [illegible] take a lesson from Mr. Vansittart.

2 Hence it is, that by the [illegible] Churchmen *never* qualifies, by [illegible] to the *Bible*. This *general* assent [illegible] Protestant *Dissenters*, when they apply fo[illegible] preach. All that is necessary to be asc[illegible] pect *of them*, is, that they are Protestants, but *not* [illegible] the Church of England. What *kind* of Protestan[illegible] other respects, they may be, the legislature does [illegible] quire, and is therefore satisfied with the *general* [illegible] tion of their assent to the *Bible*. But, when a *Court* [illegible] qualifies, he qualifies as a Protestant of a *particular* kind. *His* test, therefore, is not *the Bible alone*, which is the religion of *all* Protestants. By the laws of this country, the *Liturgy* is the great criterion of the Churchman. The Clergy are required by the Canons to subscribe to the Liturgy, and also to the Articles. But *all* Churchmen, both Clergy and Laity, appeal to the *Liturgy*, as a proof of their Churchmanship. In the two Universities, where it is *especially* necessary to provide for the support of the established religion, not only Heads of Houses and Professors, but every Fellow, whether in orders or not, is bound, by the Act of Uniformity under no less a penalty than the vexatious of his election, to declare by his subscription, that he will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, as now *by Law established*. For similar reasons, *every Schoolmaster* is required to make the same declaration. And even they who qualify for *civil* offices, are required, under a similar penalty, not only to attend the public service of the Church, within three months after their appointment, but to join in the most solemn of its rites, the celebration of the Lord's Supper, after the manner and form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer.

had been dictated by Buonaparté; a proof of which may be found in the following passages. "The army of Italy has, during this brilliant campaign, destroyed two armies, and taken two hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, and forty-nine stands of colours. These victories afford you, citizen directors, a sure guarantee of their *continual regard for the republic*; they know as well how to defend the laws, and obey them, as they have known to beat external enemies. Be pleased to consider them as one of the firmest columns of *liberty*, and to believe that, as long as the soldiers of which they are composed shall exist, government will have intrepid defenders."

The president of the Directory had the condescension to reply to so haughty a language with the most flattering compliments; he even went so far *as to return thanks to the superior genius who directed the army of Italy*. Buonaparte's conception would have been very limited, not to have recognised in this interested adulation the meanness of Anthony presenting to Cæsar the imperial crown. Marmont had the *sweet* satisfaction of receiving on this occasion the flattering fraternal hug of Monsieur le President, who presented him to boot with an elegant pair of pistols of the manufactory of Versailles. Some time after he was nominated colonel. At the epoch of the formation of the Italian republic, he was appointed to carry to the congress of Reggio the determinations of Buonaparté; he made a part of the expedition which marched against Rome.

On the peace of Campo Formio, he returned to France, where he married the only daughter of the rich banker Perigaux, one of the first houses of Paris for wealth and probity. This alliance, of which Buonaparte was considered as the chief abettor, was a guarantee he thus procured himself, to diminish the commercial risks upon the immense sums he had placed in the first banks of France and Italy. Marmont followed Buonaparté into Egypt. At the taking of Malta he was charged with the command of one of the columns landed: he repulsed the Maltese, and took the colours of the knights of the order. He was then made a general of brigade. Berthier has forgotten to mention in his report the number of men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners on both sides, which leads us to believe with reason, that Malta had been besieged and taken *by stratagem* of gold and promises, in the secret assemblies of Paris, long before Buonaparté's departure from Toulon.

Marmont rendered himself useful in the attack of Alexandria, and in the march of the French upon Cairo. The 21st of July 1800, he seized upon the intrenchments which covered the position of the Mameluke, and contributed to the overthrowing in the Nile a great number of those intrepid horsemen. At the time of the expedition of Syria, Marmont was charged with the command of Alexandria, where he superseded General Kleber. It is pretended, that this post was confided to him, to put this part of the coast in a state of defence against the debarkations of the Turks; this motive was nothing but a specious pretext to keep secret the real intentions of Buonaparté. Marmont was charged with keeping up the correspondence with France and Syria, and making all the preparations for Buonaparte's departure at convenient time; this circumstance suffices to [illegible] idea of the intimacy of the relations between Marmont and his master. I do not pretend to say, that Marmont was not very capable of directing the fortifications of Alexandria and the armaments on the coast; much on the contrary; I consider him as one of the best informed officers of artillery in France. I believe him to be sufficiently versed in the [illegible] of engineering to order and superintend [illegible] the first class, but I know very positively [illegible] two undertakings were but accessory [illegible] important functions he was charged [illegible] stay at Alexandria.—Two Swedish [illegible] time neuter, sent by the Directory to [illegible] parté to hasten his return in France, [illegible] the opportunity of clearing [illegible] my doubts on this [illegible] ject, and the Abbé Sieyes, president of the Directory [illegible] at the time I was employed with Bernadotte in the ministry of war, communicated some particulars to [illegible] one, which [illegible] to the principal object of [illegible] Alexandria.

[illegible] France with Buonaparté; [illegible] of the 18th Brumaire; he [illegible] of the military school, [illegible] in the section of war, [illegible] he was employed in the army [illegible] to reconquer Italy, which had been [illegible] the Austro-Russians in the single [illegible] he obtained [illegible] chief command of [illegible] at the head of it set in the [illegible] Paris, to prosecute [illegible] at, the commission [illegible] convinced, on this [illegible] and resolution; he dis[illegible] them over mount St. [illegible] prepared to receive [illegible] proportioning to the size [illegible] carriages, and waggons were [illegible] division" sledges very in[illegible] ammunition was carried on [illegible] mules. [illegible] most was to be found where[illegible] ever he judged his [illegible] most necessary; he neglected [illegible] nothing to deserve the praises of Buonaparté, who [illegible] delighted in such difficult circumstances, to see [illegible] self so well seconded by his aide-de-camp. Not [illegible] the movements of the army, which could not [illegible] success without its artillery. Marmont, [illegible] ing [illegible] overthrew the Aus[illegible] of the battle of Marengo, Marmont contributed [illegible] to the [illegible] attack, by the fire of [illegible] artillery, which [illegible] to advance nearly [illegible] musket shot of [illegible] at the crossing [illegible] Mincio' the [illegible] 1800, affected [illegible] Brune against [illegible] General Belliegarde, the artillery command[illegible] rendered great services. The passage of [illegible] which was presumed as presenting great ob[illegible] not disputed. Prince Charles had just [illegible] generalissimo of the imperial troops [illegible] upon proposing an armistice, which [illegible] year, the 25th December, and became [illegible] he army of Italy by [illegible] convention, which [illegible] mont authorized [illegible] Brune, conclu[illegible] the Count of Hohenzollern, represented [illegible] Bellegarde, at Treviso, [illegible] 16th Nivose.

It is from this period [illegible] may date the ex[illegible] dinary change which [illegible] place in the character [illegible] Marmont. He had [illegible] inspector-general [illegible] artillery, and general in [illegible] of the army of Holland. His marriage had render[illegible] him one of the richest individuals of France, and his devotedness, one of the greatest favourites of the first consul. Those military officers with whom he had lived in much familiarity in Italy and in Egypt, he easily accustomed himself not to recognise, and he has been heard to reply to similar remembrances sometimes, by saying, "It may be so, but I do not recollect it:" and very often by turning his back upon those importunate visitors. During his stay in Holland, he employed himself in erecting pyramids by his soldiers, in honour of Napoleon; he was detested both by his army and the inhabitants, whom he treated on every occasion with haughtiness and contempt; the latter made him feel he was not the same man, who, in 1800, was so polite when soliciting a loan of some millions on the part of Buonaparté; he increased his bad treatment to that degree, that the good Dutch people rendered sincere thanks to Providence, when in 1805, he was called to the grand army; his troops were in the organisation, comprised under the name of the 2nd corps. They consisted of the divisions of infantry, commanded by Generals Boudet, Grouchy, and Dumonceau, and in the division of light horse commanded by General Lacoste.

After having passed the Rhine at Cassel, Marmont directed his march upon Wurtzburg, where he effected his junction with the Bavarians and the corps of the army of Marshal Bernadotte, on the 2d of October, 1805. He received orders to proceed towards the Danube, to cross that river, and to take position between Aicha and Augsburg. General Mack having shut himself up in Ulm, Buonaparté ordered the 2d corps to proceed by forced marches to Illersheim, to favour the movement of general Soult upon Memmingen, and afterwards to come and co-operate in the blockade of Ulm, on the right bank of the Danube. That place having capitulated, Marmont served at first as a reserve to the grand army, and was afterwards detached towards Styria, to threaten the left of the Austro-Russian army, and harass the rear of the army of Italy, commanded by the Archduke Charles. This destination, where he had but to fight against a few partisans in the environs of Leoben, prevented him from being at the battle of Austerlitz. After the peace of Presbourg, Marmont repaired with the French troops under his orders, into the Friouli, to guard the frontier of the Kingdom of Italy. Buonaparté, always suspicious, had carried his mistrust so far, as not to distribute cartridges to the Dutch who made a part of Marmont's corps. General Dumonceau having complained of this disposition, as humiliating and dangerous, Marmont alleged the great want the other corps of the grand army were in for them. Some sycophants have flattered Marmont, by exaggerating into engagements some few musket shots fired on the 8th of November, at Weyer, and the 13th of the same month at Leoben, between Marmont's sharp-shooters, and some Austrian partisans. The truth is, that the campaign of 1805 against Austria, was to Marmont and his troops, but a continuation of marches, fatiguing though, on account of the difficulty of the roads, and the rigour of the season. He had to regret his not being in the different battles, as he lost the opportunity of instructing himself, by not being present in the fine military movements which took place towards the end of the campaign, notwithstanding which, he was created Duke of Ragusa.

During his stay at Udina, Marmont had a very warm dispute with General Grouchy: he had ordered that general to occupy with his division, cantonments very unwholesome, and too poor to provide for his troops. Grouchy, obeyed, but remonstrated after he had executed the movement prescribed. He made Marmont sensible of the impropriety of his dispositions, giving him to understand, that as he was his senior in rank, as general of division, he consequently ought to pay attention to the observations of a man, his superior in experience. Marmont, stung to the quick, answered him haughtily; "Know, General Grouchy, that I am [illegible] those generals in chief who are never to be dictated to." Grouchy gave him a smile of pity, and measuring Marmont from head to toe, placed his hand upon the hilt of his sword, telling him, they were both generals of division. Marmont had him put under arrest, and requested his change from Buonaparté, which was immediately granted. Grouchy was put at the head of a division of dragoons, in which he distinguished himself at the battle of Friedland.

In 1806, Marmont commanded the army of Dalmatia. Prince John summoned him to surrender, by his letter of the 17th of April. Although this prince's letter was very polite and conformable to the duties prescribed by honour and the laws of war, Marmont had the insolence not to make any reply to it. After having fought the engagements of Montkiltta and Gradschatz, he arrived with his army on the 28th May, at Fiume, where he made his junction with the army of Italy, which had obtained some successes over the Archduke John. Marmont had under his orders about 10,000 effective men. In his reports he gave very great praise to General Clauzel, who ought to have been considered *for his* ability and experience, as the real general in chief of that army, but he complained bitterly of General Montrichard. In speaking of the affair of Ottochatz which was only a skirmish, Marmont says, in his report of the 30th of May, 1809, "If General Montrichard had not been three hours *behind hand*, the rear of the enemy would have been *evidently* destroyed, the artillery and baggage taken, &c." He concludes by saying, "All our wishes will be fully gratified, sire, if what we have done should obtain the approbation of your majesty."

When Buonaparté resolved to attack the Austrian army at Wagram, he united all his forces. The Duke of Ragusa's corps crossed the Danube for the night between the 4th and 5th of July, and formed a part of the reserve. On the 6th, it was placed in the centre, with the corps of General Oudinot, and on the 7th pursued the Austrians in the direction of Znaim. After the armistice, Marmont quartered his troops in the circle of Kornneuburg, and when Buonaparté wished to appear to intimidate Austria, by making the whole of the grand army take positions towards the latter end of July, Marmont's troops encamped upon the heights of Kleins.

Succeeded in Dalmatia by General Count Bertrand, Marmont was appointed to supersede Massena, in the command of the army called that of Portugal—he must be considered as entirely under the orders of Soult; he might have been crossed in his movement from Ciudad Rodrigo to Badajoz, by the Bridge of Almaraz, if he had been opposed by an army equal to the proposed plan. His [illegible] with Soult forced Lord Wellington to raise the [illegible] Badajoz, but the French knew not, or perhaps were [illegible] first advantage. His union with Dorsenne, the 24th of September, under the walls of Ciudad Rodrigo, afforded him a fine occasion of giving his first battle as general in chief. The 25th, he had not his troops. The 26th, he hesitated, and on the 27th, when the English had evacuated Fonteguinaldo, he complains highly that he was not waited for. This conduct proves clearly to us that Marmont dreaded the issue of a general engagement, and that if Lord Wellington had remained in his entrenched camp, the French, with all their bragging, would have retired upon the right bank of the Agueda, very well satisfied with having re-victualled Ciudad Rodrigo.

[illegible] RACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET EN[illegible] TITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF PO[illegible] TICKS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR [illegible] 812."

(Continued from our last.)

CHAPTER X.
OF PEACE.

We have reserved a concluding chapter expressly for enquiring into this subject. Peace, that first [illegible] ings, that balm to the wounds of suffering [illegible] nd, was not to be dismissed without serious (a [illegible] tion. The question, when on what terms, it [illegible] concluded, is of all those submitted to [illegible] consideration, the most nice, the most difficult, and the most important. It is one, too, so darkened by passions and prejudices of every description, that there scarcely exists, perhaps, a man in the kingdom, capable of discussing it with perfect impartiality.

It is a current and popular maxim in this country, that peace never can, nor ought to be made with Buonaparté. We confess ourselves reluctant, indeed to come to a conclusion so comfortless. Considering his prospects of life, Europe must then have to anticipate a series of warfare as long as that with which she has already been afflicted. We are perfectly aware of the restless ambition of this man, and of the difficulty with which he can be confined within any limits of international law. At the same time, we have no doubt of his violence being so far tempered with judgment that he would abstain from a war in which there appeared no fair chance of success. It is [illegible] his principle, that the practicability of concluding any peace with him must be founded.

We lay it down as a fixed position, that Buonaparté had formed, and was eagerly prosecuting, the scheme of subjugating all Europe. The few who think otherwise may safely, we apprehend, be left to enjoy their own opinion. So long then as the state of the neighbouring kingdoms afforded a prospect of further conquest, no solid peace could be expected. All that he would ever grant would be a truce, to serve his own purposes. In such circumstances, we do apprehend, that to conclude peace with him would be absolute weakness. It will then be asked, how low he must be reduced, before such a measure can become expedient? We answer, when there is formed around him a confederacy of states, so powerful, and so united, as to preclude all reasonable hope of success in renewing the war; there would then be some prospect that peace might be permanent.

It is not necessary to recur to these principles, in order to decide on the proposals which were sent to this country in the spring of 1812. The mere circumstance of the period of their transmission is decisive. They were sent immediately previous to his departure for the Russian war, and proposals to the same import had been sent at the commencement of every continental campaign. Surely then it is no breach of candour to believe, that his only object was to separate Britain from her continental allies, and to make them view her with distrust and suspicion. Positive and prompt rejection was therefore, we apprehend, the only wise course. Had it not been for the circumstance now alluded to, there was not perhaps, for reasons soon to be noticed, any thing in the nature of the terms throughout, to prevent them in a certain shape from becoming the subject of discussion.

In arranging the terms of any peace with the French ruler, the grand obstacle would evidently be that which his own guilty ambition has raised. He has advanced to Spain a claim founded upon no principle of reason or justice, but which false pride will make him disdain to retract. This is a cause which we trust Britain will never desert; and the claim is one which cannot be admitted, even to the smallest extent. It has been surmised, that France would remain satisfied with the annexation to her empire of the provinces north of the Ebro. Such terms would be entirely precluded by the present circumstances of that country. It consists not now of subject provinces, to be disposed of at the will of a monarch. It is an assemblage of states, considerated for the purposes of common resistance. The provinces which it is thus proposed to cede, are those which have most distinguished themselves in this patriot war. The glories of Saragossa and Gerona have surpassed all others of which Spain can boast. The general integrity, then, of Old Spain, is an indispensable condition; and it is one certainly which the French ruler will not easily be brought to concede.

From all that we have observed of the present ministry, we feel no apprehension that they should, by the terms of the treaty, compromise the honour of the country, or the security of Europe. We are more inclined to dread lest they should place themselves too high ground. We have stated what appear to us the indispensable requisites. These are, the integrity of Spain, and the establishment of a confederacy sufficient to keep in check the power of the French empire. Provided these main objects were attained, and the great difficulties which oppose them surmounted, we should much regret if the work of peace were impeded by artificial or superfluous obstacles. Upon this subject, two observations occur.

In the treaty concluded between the British and Spanish governments, it is stipulated as a condition, that the Spanish government is "never in any case to cede to France, any of the possessions of the Spanish monarchy, in any part of the world." This stipulation appears to us preposterous. Upon the subject of the general integrity of Spain, we have expressed our sentiments. But to say that she is in no case to cede any one of her revolted colonies, or any one of her frontier fortresses, is to raise barriers against peace that are unnecessary. It certainly may become highly expedient to purchase so great a good by some small sacrifice. Fortunately there is in this agreement a singular circumstance by which its effects may be evaded. It is a stipulation made, not by Britain to Spain, but by Spain to Britain. Britain then, to whom it is made, may dispense with its obligation, and in our opinion she certainly ought.

Our next observation is, that provided the essential object in view could be attained, we should think it advisable in form and manner, to spare even the unwarrantable pride of our adversary. Doubtless he has no claim in himself to any such forbearance. But since the inscrutable decree of Providence has given to his disposal the fate of so many millions, it were much for man, when the repose of the world is at issue, to refuse soothing his wayward passions. An illustration of these remarks may be afforded by the terms of the proposition last transmitted. These terms, precisely as they stood, were certainly inadmissible. But they might have afforded an opening on our part, for the following counter-project. Let the French and British armies simultaneously evacuate the Spanish territory, and let Spain be left to [illegible] for herself, now, and by whom she shall be governed. The issue surely could not be doubtful; if it were, the present contest would be [illegible]. There are many details which it would be necessary to arrange [illegible] than in the French *project*. But as to the essential part, the above appears to us the method, and the only probably might be others by which our end [illegible] attained without reducing our adversary to the humiliation of formally renouncing his criminal pretensions.

There are several other particulars connected with the internal policy of this country, which might afford room for observation. But amid the great magnitude of the interests already surveyed, we have insensibly been led to exceed the limits originally [illegible]. We have determined therefore to pause, and to decline any farther speculations for a future volume, should the indulgence of the public encourage us to continue the undertaking.

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